

31. Jan 17  
G.C. 9275

A  
S P E E C H

MADE BY  
ALDERMAN  
GARROWAY,

AT A  
COMMON-HALL

on Tuesday the 17. of  
JANUARY.

Upon occasion of a S P E E C H delivered  
there the *Friday* before, by Mr. *Pym*, at the read-  
ing of His *Majesties* Answer to the  
late Petition.



Printed in the Year.

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S P E C H

MADE BY

ALDO R. M. A. Y.

GARROWAY.

AT A

COMMITTEE

OF THE

LEGISLATURE

UPON A RESOLUTION

RELATIVE TO THE

REPORT



Printed in the Year.



A

Speech made by Alderman G ARROWAY  
at a Common-Hall on Tuesday the 17. of Janu-  
ary, upon occasion of a Speech delivered there  
the Friday before, by Mr. Pym, at the reading  
of His MAJESTIES Answer to the late  
Petition.

Gentlemen,



Efore We enter upon the businesse of the day, I  
must, in discharge of my duty, speake freely to you of  
the last dayes work which lyes so heavy upon us,  
thar if we finde not some way to free our selves of  
the scandall and dishonour of that day, farewell  
the reputation of this Councell, and of this City.

We sent a Petition lately to His Majestie, by  
six worthy Members of this Court, if you will beleve them; they  
received a very gracious entertainment from His Majestie; and if you  
will beleve most wise men, they brought a very gracious Answer  
back from His Majestie, with directions by a Servant of His own,  
that the same should be communicated to the whole Citie, from  
whom the Petition was presumed to be sent, a Circumstance as  
gracious as the matter it selfe. See now how we have requited him:  
His Messenger staies tenne dayes at the least before we can vouchsafe  
to speake with him, whereas ours stayed not an houre for admission  
to His Majestie, and but a day for an answer: upon the receipt of our  
Petition, His Majestie spake very graciously of the Citie, very affe-  
ctionately of the most considerable part of it; when his Answer is

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read

read (an Answer I must tell you, worth another manner of debate) Strangers are admitted to make bitter invective Speeches against it, and the King that sent it; Whilest no honest Citizen, who have onely right to speake here, durst speake his Conscience for fear of having his Throat cut as he went home. Think (Gentlemen) what an encouragement we have given His Maj<sup>tie</sup> to treat & correspond with us, whilest he is thus used; I am farre from undervaluing both, or either House of Parliament, I have been often a Member of the House of Commons, and know well my duty to it; but though their Priviledges are infinitely grown and enlarged since that time, I hope they have not swallowed up all other mens; though they are the great Councell and Court of the Kingdom, yet there are other Councells and Courts too, what do we else here? And though they have a great Liberty of Language within their own walls, I never heard that they might speak what they list in other places. In my time when there was any occasion to use the Citie, as often there was, the Lord Major, or Aldermen, or some trusted by them, were sent for to attend either House, but for Members of either or both Houses to come hither, and be present at Our Councells, and govern here by Priviledge of Parliament, was never heard of till of late: you will say 'tis a great Honour to us, that those worthies take the pains to come to us, when they might send for us, it may be an honour too great for us to beare, and truly, I believe it hath been so chargeable to us, that we ought not to be ambitious of such honour. Mr. *Pym* (who hath been a very costly O-rator to us) told us, (and his speech is since printed for our honour too, to shew how tame a People we are) that there were many things in that Answer of great aspersion upon the proceedings of Parliament, and so forth. Truly I know no such thing, if we petitioned for Peace, we were to expect His Majestie would tell us by what means that Peace came to be disturbed, and then prescribe us a means for our reparation. If any mans guilt hath made him thinke himself concerned in it, though he be not named, he is his own Accuser.

He



He told us that there was no occasion given by any Tumults which might justly cause His Majesties departure, and this he said was the opinion of both Houses, and his proof was, because His Majestie came into the Citie without a Guard, and dined at the Sheriffes next day after his comming to the House of Commons, and returned back again to *White-hall*, where he staid some dayes, I am willing to beleieve both Houses as faire as I am able, and if they had declared that it had been Lawfull to bear the King out of Town I must have sate still with wonder, but when they declare to us matter of fact, which is equally within our own knowldge, and wherein we cannot be deceived, they must pardon me if I differ from them. If they should declare, that they have paid us all the Money they owe us, or that there is no Crosse standing in *Cheapside*, could we beleieve them? Why, Gentlemen, neither of these is better known to us, then that there were such Tumults at Westminster, as might very well make the King think Himself in danger. We all well remember what excellent company flocked by *White-hall* every day, for a week before the King went to the House of Commons, and for His comming to the *Guild-hall* the next day, when he did us so much honour, to vouchsafe us so particular satisfaction, and came without a Guard, to shew how much He trusted in our Duty and Affection. (I pray God the deceiving that trust may never rise in Judgement against this Citie,) we too well remember the rude carriage of many people to Him as He went to the Sheriffs to Dinner, which was not so much as reprehended by any Officer; and we all know what passed the night following, when an Alarum was given, that there was an attempt from *White-hall* upon the Citie, and so all men put into suddain Arms, and if by the great indutry and dexterity of Our good Lord Major, that Hubbub had not been appeased, God knows what might have followed, if you will beleieve some men, they will tell you the Design of those who gave that Alarum, was no lesse then to pull down *White-hall*. There is no question but there was cause

enough for His Majestie to remove from *White-hill*, and how quietly he stayed after at *Hampton-Court*, and at *Windsor*, cannot be forgotten, nor to speak of that Army by Land and Water, which accompanied the Persons Accused to *Westminster*, the next day after His Majesties return, the danger of which was so great, that no honest man could have wished the King had runne the hazard of it by staying.

His Majestie seems to be sensible that the Government of this Citie is now submitted to the Arbitrary Power of a few desperate Persons, to which the Gentleman gave us this testimony from both Houses, that we had in most of the great occasions, concerning the Government of the Citie, followed their direction, *Troth Gentlemen*, would they had furnished us with a better Answer. Have we our Charter by the Grace and Favour of the two Houses, or by the Goodnesse of the King? Have we those Priviledges with *Forraign Princes*, by which many here have gotten such estates, by the power of the Houses, or by the Protection of the King? Why should we then govern the City by the direction of both Houses? I am not willing to speak slightly of any Persons gotten into Authority, onely we may say, there be some amongst us, we did not thinke two years ago to have met here, and yet we were wont to see an Alderman coming a dozen yeer off. I cannot tell what you mean by Arbitrary power, but I am sure we are governed by nothing we were used to be governed by. I have been Lord Major my self, in a pleasanter time then this, and should have some share still in the Government, before God; I have no more Authority in the Citie, then a Porter, nor so much as an *Aldermanbury* Porter. If to be governed by People whose Authority we know not, and by Rules which no body ever heard of, or can know, be a signe of Arbitrary Power, we have as much of it as heart can wish.

To the Kings charge of our Contributing for the maintenance of the Army which had given Him Battell, we were told that diverse

verse practices were made against the Parliament before they made any preparation for their defence. By practices I think they mean Feares and Jealousies, for all the particulars mentioned by Him we know, and are understood by all the Boyes in the street, but we are sure there were ten thousand men raised and armed out of this Town, and the neighbour Counties, before the King had seven hundred. To the danger the Kings Person was in (at the thought whereof every honest heart trembles) the Gentleman told us they were sorry for it, I dare not tell you what I think their sorrow was: But (Masters) if you knew how much your Estates, and Being depends upon the life and safety of our good King, you would not sooner apprehend Him in danger, then you would runne to His rescue, as you would flye from the Plague and Beggery. But that reproach of maintaining the Kings Children here, I confesse made my heart rise, I hope it did so to many here: Is our good King fallen so low, that His Children must be kept for Him, is worth our enquiry who brought Him to that condition? We heare Him complain that all his Own Revenue is seized and taken from Him, Is not His *Exchequer*, Court of *wards*, *Mint* here, His *Customs* too are worth somewhat, and are His Children kept upon Alms? How shall we and our Children prosper, if this be not remedied?

They will by no means endure that His Majestie be obeyed in the apprehension of the Lord Major, and the other three Gentlemen, for it is the sense of both Houses that this demand is against the Priviledge of Parliament, and most dishonourable to the Citie; For the first I dare not speake my minde, though I must confesse my self not able to answer the Kings reasons in many of His Declarations upon that point; but for the second, (under the favour of both Houses) whether it be dishonourable for the Citie, whether it be fit to be done or no, we are the best, indeed we are the only Judges. I will take the liberty to speake freely my Conscience in this Case, as a friend to Justice, as a lover of these men, and as a Servant to the Citie,

Citie, and as all these I protest to God, if I were now Lord Major, and the other three were my Father, and my Brothers, I would satisfie the King in this point. Did His Majestie aske to have them put to death meerely upon His Accusation, or have them sent bound hand and foot to *Oxford*, where it might be in His power to proceed against them in an extraordinary way, it might seeme unreasonable; but to apprehend them to keep them in safe custody, that His Majestie may proceed against them according to the known Laws, under which they were born and bred, where if guilty, they must be left to the Justice of the law; and His Majesties mercy, if innocent, will receive an honourable acquittall, seems to me so just in the King to aske, and so necessary for us to yeeld to, that the denying it implies a doubt in us of the Innocence of those whom we will not submit to Justice. Here is a way to finde out the Kings Evill Counsellors. If these men do their part like men of good consciences, submit to the tryall of the Law, which is the onely Judge of Guilt and Innocence, and are found cleer from that heavy charge His Majestie accuses them of, how gloriously will these men live hereafter, and the King cannot refuse to deliver those up who have wickedly conspired the destruction of honest men; but if we shall onely cry out that the King is misinformed, and dare not trust our selves upon a tryall, we may preserve our safety, but we shall loose our reputation: Thus much for Justice, for the Gentlemens sakes now: This way you see, a way to honour and safety too; if there be Innocence; but do you thinke after a moneths longer enduring the miseries which are now upon us, men will not more importunately, and impatiently enquire after the causes of their sufferings, if they shall finde that the denyall to give up our men (who it may be are not of any known merit too) to be tryed by the Law, Being accused of High-Treason, and conspiring to take away the Kings Life, incensed our gracious King against us, and kept Him from being among us, where by our Trade decays, and such violences and outrages are every day committed,





patient of a Legall Trial; nor, who went to look upon it as the  
 greatest Treasure, and Jewel of our Religion, and he that should  
 have told us he wished well to our Religion, and yet would take  
 away the Booke of *Common-Prayer*, would never have gotten croc-  
 ked, nor have been in all the parts of Christendom, and have conversed  
 with Christians in Turkey, why, in all the Reformed Churches  
 there is not any thing of more Reverence, then the *English Liturgy*,  
 nor our Royall Exchange, or the name of Queen *Elizabeth*, so  
 famous. In *Geneva* it self I have heard it extolled to the Skies.  
 I have been 3. Moneths together by Sea, nor a day without hear-  
 ing it read twice. The honest Mariners then despised all the world  
 but the King, and the *Common-Prayer* Booke, he that should  
 have been suspected to wish ill to either of them, would have  
 made an ill Voyage. And for me tell you, they are shrewd Youths,  
 those Seamen, if they once discern that the Person of the King is  
 in danger, or the true Protestant professed Religion, they will shew  
 themselves mad bodies, before you are a ware of it, I would not be  
 a *Premis* nor an *Anglican* in their way far. But we are  
 told of an Army of *Papists*, who will root out our Religion, for my  
 part, I am sure I am not suspected for any affection to *Papists*, yet I  
 confesse at this time, I have not the least feare of danger from  
 them, and the truth is, this Bugbeare is grown lesse terrible to eve-  
 ry body. We know from the beginning of this Parliament, the  
 continuall discovery of Plotts by the *Papists*, and what those dis-  
 coveries have cost us, and yet to this day not the least probable  
 charge objected against them. When the King was at York, no  
 discount here, but of the *Papists* being there in multitudes, when  
 'tis well known, His Majesty took all possible care to prevent the  
 resort of any *Papists* to the Court, and I have been assured by very  
 honest men, that in a Moneth there was scarce the face of one *Pa-  
 pist* there. When he first raised His Army, did he not by Procla-  
 mation forbid any to come to Him? But hark you Gentlemen,  
 where would you have these *Papists* be? can they live in the Ayre,



or in the Water beyond Sea you will not suffer them to passe; If they stay at their Houses, they are Plundered; is a good Justification for Plundering that they are *Papists*. Are they not the Kings Subjects, and should they not flye to Him for Protection? Is there any Law that sayes the *Papists* must not assist the King with Men, Arms, or Money, when He is in distress, and when He conceives Himself to be in danger of His Life? Let us look about us; if this world hold, not onely all the *Papists*, but all the Gentlemen of England will finde it necessary to carry all they have to the King, and venture it in that bottom.

But both Houses have declared that there have been no plundering by the direction of Parliament. Here I thinke they would be willing to admit the King to be a part of the Parliament, to save their honour; otherwise if plundering signifies the coming with violence into ones house, and taking away his goods against his consent, sure there hath been much plundering, even by the direction of the Houses; but have they ever punished plundering of the worst sort, if they have not directed it? will a Declaration of both Houses repaire the fine Wane-scott, and the goodly Leads of honest *George Binyons* house? Let me tell you, the time hath been the losse of such a Citizen would have been talked of in another way.

-- I wonder what kinde of Government is preparing for Us; when they will not allow that the Imprisonment of our Person, is the taking away our Liberty, or the taking away the twentieth part of our Estates is the destruction of our property; and did you marke what a notable reason was given us for this; the same Law that doth enable them to raise Forces, doth likewise enable them to require Contributions; it doth indeed, yet one might be without the other; but I would these Gentlemen had chose another Auditory to have convinced with this Argument; the Countrey people will be no more couzened by the Citie; when they heare what kinde of Oratory prevails over us; we shall be shortly told when they have a munde to our houses, that the same Law

which gave them Authority to take away our Money, gave them likewise Power to do His other Wills.

The King tells us, if we shall hereafter contribute any thing for the maintenance of the Army, which He sayes is in Rebellion against him, (He pardon's what's past, marke that,) He will deny us the benefit of His Protection with forraign Princes, which He will signify to His forraign Ministers; what remedy have the Lords and Commons found for this now, sufficient to do the businesse? They declare That this is an excessse of rigour, and, injustice beyond example, and therefore they hope His Majestie will be induced by better Counsell to forbear the execution. A very soveraign Declaration, but 'tis ten to one if we do not obey His Majestie in the Injunction he hath laid upon us, He will use this excessse of rigour. I know not how little you, that trade onely within the Kingdom, may think your selves concerned in this; but I say whoever understands the Trade abroad, and the benefit of being a Subject to the King of England, will not runne this hazard; for let him be assured in the instant the King disclaimes him, he is ruined, and therefore you who have Estates abroad, look to it.

Gentlemen, I have troubled you very long, but in good faith, the manner and the matter of the last dayes work hath layen so heave upon my heart, that I should have thought I had forfeited this Gown, and this Chain if I had been silent, and that I had betrayed the Liberty of that famous Citie, which I am sworn to defend. One word I had forgotten to mention, the caution which was given us of such Messengers as His Majestie should send, that we should observe them, that they might be dealt with as Messengers of Sedition; God forbid we should live to see any Messengers sent to us from our gracious King evilly entreated, I would be loath my selfe to out-live such a dishonour; if His Majestie shall vouchsafe us the Honour to send to us, let us use and defend His Servants, as Persons sent to us for our good; if it shall be otherwise For from Heaven will consume this Citie. Let us not be wrought upon by faire words,

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to contribute and lend more money for the maintenance of this Civil, Bloody dissention, or bring detolation and confusion upon this glorious Citie for the support of four Men, who if innocent will be safe, but let us remember the happinesse and flourishing Estate we enjoyed whilst we yielded obedience to our Royall Sovereign: Let us not upon the generall discourse of Evill Counsellors, rebel against a Prince, upon whose Person malice, and Treason cannot lay the least blemish, but must confesse His Religion, Justice, and Charity to be so transcendent, that if He were a Subject would render Him most amiable. Let us consider that if He be oppressed, there can be no end of these troubles, but we and our children shall be perpetually weltring in a Sea of blood; whereas if His Enemies be overthrown, the whole Kingdom will within a Moment be restored to all the Calme, Pleasure, and Plenty of Peace. And therefore if we intend to enjoy what we have, and that the younger men shall grow up to the same estate we enjoy, if the memory of our forefathers, or the hope of our Posterity can move any thing with us, let us lay hold on the Kings Mercy, and submit to every Proposition in His Answer.

**W**Hilst the Alderman was speaking this Speech, severall great interruptions were made with hissing, and other such noyses, some crying, *No more, No more*, others as importunately *Heare him, Heare him, Heare him*; so that it was about an houre after he began to speak, before he ended: when ever the clamor began to stop him, he sate down, without shew of any disturbance, and when that noyse was conquered, he began again, saying what he said last, and so proceeded; onely once when Alderman Bunce said, he spoke against the Honourable House of Commons, and that it was not to be endured, the Alderman replied with a little sharpnesse, that he had as much liberty to speake in that place, as any Member of the House of Commons had in the House of Commons, and if other men were content to lose their Priviledges, it should be remembered that it was against his will. At which there was a

great shout and acclamation, *we will not lose our Priviledges*, and after that there was not the least interruption, but the Alderman was heard with great patience and attention. As soon as the Speech was done, and the great shout and hem ended ( which some in the street apprehended to be a consent to lend Money to the Parliament, and ranne to *westminster* & acquainted the House of Commons with it, whereupon foure Members were appointed to draw up a Declaration of Thanks to the City) the Lord Major, trembling and scarce able to speake, asked, what their resolution was concerning assisting the Parliament with Money, for the payment of their Army, & recovering his voice by degrees, offered them some reasons, & asked them whether they would lose all their thanks for what they had done already; but the cry was so great, *no Money, no Money, Peace, Peace*, that he could not be heard. One that stood neer the Major answered, that he doubted not whoever could make it appeare he had deserved thanks, might call for it, and have it, that the question was not, upon losing of some, but forfeiting of all, and whether the Citie would perish, or quit foure Men, for whom they had no reason to care; The voice was so great; one crying, *that they who set them to work should defend them*, another, *that since these troubles none but Bankrupts and Knaves had prospered*, a third, *that if they had common honesty, they would rather runne away, then endeavour to save themselves by bringing destruction upon the whole Citie*. Then the Court rose and every man departed, so great a Company going before, and following after Alderman Garroway to his house, that the Streets were as full as at my Lord Majors shew, some crying out, *wher's Ven and his Mirmidons*, others, *when they should meet*, to which a generall shout answered *Now, Now*; one of good credit with them, wished them to proceed with discretion, *A Fox of Discretion* (said a Butcher,) *we shall be undone with it, let us proceed as these People have taught; when we asked them what we should have in the place of Bishops, they told us, Bishops were naught we all knew, & when they were gone we should think of having somewhat that is better in their roome*; let

*us now take away what we know is naught, and we shall doe well enough after, I owe them a good turn, for the honour they have done my Trade, saist thou so (said a sturdy Mariner) beleeeve it, they who would perswade the honest Saylers to turn Traytors to their good King, for all His favours to them, shall repent it. The good Alderman being much troubled to heare the severall expressions, besought them to depart every man to his own home, telling them That if at this time they should do any thing, it would be imputed to him, and he hoped they wished him no harme, whereupon they were contented to part, promising one another that when they next met, they would do something worth speaking of, and agreed that the word should be ( Gurney ) in honour of their good Lord MAIOR.*

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FINIS.

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as was said, and we must be aware, and we shall be well enough  
 after, I owe them a good turn, for the honour they have done my  
 Trade (said the sturdy Minister) believe it, they have done my  
 good, and I shall be able to turn their good King, for all this  
 favours to them, I shall report it. The good Alderman being much  
 troubled to hear the several expressions, besought them to depart  
 every man to his own home, telling them I trust at this time they  
 should do any thing, it would be imputed to him, and he hoped  
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 Good Lord Mayor.

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FINIS.

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